TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1857. OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John W. Baughman as appraiser general of merchandise, Baltimore, Maryland, vice William P. Pouder, removed.

David C. Springer as appraiser of merchandise. Baltimore, Maryland, vice Lemuel W. Gosnell, re-

Beale H. Richardson as appraiser of merchandise, Baltimore, Maryland, vice Philip Poultney, removed.

RUMORED FLIGHT. Letters have been received in this city from source entitled to credit stating that Gov. Brigham Young, of Utah Territory, had at the last accounts left Salt Lake City, with a chosen body of two hundred men, for Washington or Oregon. Some of the writers express the belief that Young would endeavor to make his way to the British possessions on the Pacific.

THE DIVISION OF CHURCHES AND DESTRUCTION

OF THEIR USEFULNESS. Churches, properly organized and managed, con tribute largely to the welfare and happiness of its members, and to the peace and honor of the community wherein they are located. In our loved America every denomination of Christians enjoys equal privileges and protection, except in a few localities, where a bigoted faction has exercised uncharitable ness, oppression, and tyranny. In such places the true principles of religion and the precepts of liberty and free government are trodden under foot. Of late we have noticed with regret many instances in which our religious institutions have been perverted from their appropriate objects, and made to minister to the necessities of politicians. Know-nothingism nenced its career by diverting many Christians from the worship of God to the work of proscription and punishment, by all the means within its power, of all those who respect and confide, with the masses of Europe, in the faith and rites of the Catholic Church. The persecutions growing out of this political combination have their precedents in the darkest ages of Christianity, and in the manifestations of the worst passions of man. Fortunately for the honor of our country, the errors of this political sect are being abandoned, and more liberal and Christian principles now begin to prevail. More recently, another element, not less fatal to the extension and usefulness of Christianity, has manifested itself. A band of political fanatics and agitators, whose moral and Christian manifestations have failed to secure to them the character and position which they most ardently covet, have, to the extent of their ability, converted churches into polit ical arenas, where partisan gladiators could exert their faculties in resisting and overpowering the wise and benevolent principles of our democratic institutions. Unexceptionable conduct, and strict adherence to the rituals and faith of a church, could not shield a member from the exactions of a blind and unscrupulous fanaticism. He must ignore the principles of the constitution, trample upon the rights and equality of the States, and engage in a political crusade against the institutions of nearly one half of them, or be proscribed in every possible way. He must join in an unconstitutional movement to control the people in other States and Territories in establishing and managing their internal institutions according to their own sense of justice and the calls of interest or be denounced as unworthy the name of Christian or freeman, and be heaped with the grossest obloquy. This subject alone has divided several church judicatories. Many churches, impelled by motives having no relation or connexion with the moral or Chris tian deportment of its members or their faith, have been rent asunder by this political topic. This antireligious element has entered national religious assemblies and associations, and rent them in twain one portion receiving the appellation of "North" and the other "South," and often arraying these divisions in sharp and discreditable contests with each other, impairing the usefulness of both. Ministers of the Gospel seem to forget the lessons of experience, which prove that whenever they engage in the service of politicians, and pray or preach politics. they are soon sacrificed by those who seduce then from the path of Christian duty. The political contrivances and necessities of the "republicans" in 1856 have ruined the bright prospects of many a most worthy man, whom they induced to preach, not Christ and Him erucified, but the "pathfinder," and his magnified exploits and imaginary qualifications for the presidency, and the falsely-imputed enormities and blighting evils that the success of the democracy would bring and entail upon our country. It is gratifying, however, to know that the sober second thought of many of the clergy as well as their flocks has led them to repent their errors and to abandon the cause of these political empiries, which has been so fruitful of mischief. The wise and discreet are fast returning to the path of duty, and intend to restore their churches to their former position of dignity and usefulness. If they do not falter in the performance of this duty, they will soon repair the wrong and injury heretofore committed, and make churches, as their founder intended them, institutions for instructing mankind in their religious

duties and guides to Heaven. DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF SENATOR BUTLER.

The painful report which reached this city by telegraph on Saturday last in relation to the alarming illness of the venerable Judge Butler is confirmed we regret to state, by the following, which appears in the South Carolinian of Friday last:

"By a private letter from Edgefield, we learn with the deepest regret the serious illness of our highly respected and esteemed senator, Judge Butler. Since his return from Washington he has been an invalid, exhausted, constantly sick, and daily growing worse, and from our present accounts we much fear that his useful life is drawing to a close. As he is one of our most cherished men, his sickness must be regarded as a public cals and as such we may be allowed the privilege of extendin our sympathy to him and his family in their severe at

"The excessive duties of the past session, which he felt most oppressively, induced him to ask relief from those o chairman of the Judiciary Committee; but his reques was not acceded to, in view of the great value of his persomal services. Since the death of the gallant Brooks our friend the Judge has never rallied, and the shaft which laid low that noble spirit has, no doubt, grievously wounded we fear fatally—our valued senator. While we hope that he may yet be spared to continue his usefulness to South Carolina, the South and the Union, we have the most painful apprehensions in relation to him."

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY. We published on Friday last an argumentative and ably-written article from the New York Herald in relation to the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty by the British government. We now publish another in connexion with the same subject from the same paper, and commend it to the attention of our readers. The Herald takes high American ground in this article. It takes strong ground and uses plain language, but neither the position nor the lan-

guage is stronger than the facts of the case justify. The evidence is now reaching us every day that such is the sentiment of the country—the sentimer of the intelligent, patriotic people everywhere-in regard to this very important question. And it happens that the politicians and the people are in perfect accord. They believe that we are most fortunately rid-or soon will be-of all treaty stipulations with Great Britain in regard to Central America. We shall now be left free to pursue our own American policy-a policy regulated by the highest principles of honor and justice, and seeking only to advance our national interests and influence by all fair and proper means. The prophetic wisdom of the warning of the Father of his Country has had a most por tentous illustration in the misunderstandings and dipomatic difficulties growing out of these treaties with Great Britain touching Central American affairs. It was, indeed, an "entangling alliance" from the very eginning. We are happily rid of it, or can be at ur own option; and let us henceforth remain free shape our own policy, and to regulate our own action according to the dictates of a wise forecast, and the exigencies in the chapter of coming events.

From the New York Herald.

DENTRAL AMERICA.—LORD PALMERSTON'S MEN-ACING POLICY _TROUBLE BREWING

The rejection by Lord Palmerston of the amended Dalas-Clarendon treaty is an affair of the highest signifi-cancy touching the whole schedule of our international relations with England. With every additional scrap of information defining the reasons of the British cabinet for refusing their assent to the fair and consistent overtures of our government in reference to Hondurus and the Bay slands, the more are we convinced that this tropical in broglio has thus assumed a more menacing shape than ir any of the many ugly phases through which it has passed from the beginning.

from the beginning.

We have no doubt of the honesty and good faith of Lord Napier in those cheering relations of brotherly love and commercial co-operation which he anticipated would henceforth mark the diplomacy between England and this great republic. We feel satisfied, too, that the broad and liberal commercial views of such sh statesmen as Clarendon, Disraeli, Cobden, others, comprehend the policy of a cordial peace with the United States, even to the extent of an absolute aban-domment of all British pretensions, claims, and usurpa-tions of every sort throughout the Central American States. But this is not the policy of Lord Palmerston. He looks upon this country not as a commercial ally, but as a pow-erful commercial rival, aspiring to the commercial and naval dominion of the seas which flank the American isthmus, and also to the absorption or control of all the isthmus transit passages from Mexico to New Granada. His policy is, therefore, to secure a naval and commercial foothold at every available point along the Central American coasts, not only for the purpose of checkmating the suspected designs of Brother Jonathan, but for the more positive object of securing to England the possession or control of the American isthmus communications between

to Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In this Central American policy the Palmerston mintry have only been following the long-established uni-orm system of England's encroachments, aggressions, and annexations in every other part of the world. From her first lodgment in the bays and coasts of Honduras, in search of logwood and mahogany, down to this day, the altimate object of possession has governed all her move-ments. In the curious and amusing adventures of Chateld in the seizure and abandonment of Tigre island, in the Mosquito Indian protectorate, in the independency of Greytown, in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in the war of Costa Rica against Walker, and in this Dallas-Clarendo treaty, this ultimate object of occupation and control, commercial and military, of this or that commanding point, has never for a moment been lost sight of by the agents, emissaries, and diplomats of England. The Clayon-Bulwer treaty was but a stratagem to gain time; the neutrality of England, as between Walker and Costa Rica heatrality of England, as occased water the rose, has been but a mockery; for England, under the rose, has armed, sustained, and directed this native coalition against our fillibusters from the outset. Her liberal charity to Walker's deserters and disbanded troops, in shipping them off to Panama and New Orleans, was nothing more than a magnificent military stratagem for the extinguishment of "Yankee influence" and colonization along the Nicaof "Yankee influence" and colonization along the Nicaragua transit route. If the truth were known, we should probably discover, also, that English machinations underlie our existing disagreements with New Granada concerning the Panama transit.

At all events, we have seen enough and suffered enough

from English diplomacy and duplicity in Central Amerito satisfy us that with Palmerston this Dallas-Clarend treaty is intended only to be used as a cunning device to lull us to sleep; that his rejection of the treaty as amended at Washington is but a trick to gain time, so as to on is but a trick to gain tin hibition of African slavery in Honduras and the Bay Islands, upon which Lord Palmerston has thrown this treaty back into the face of Mr. Buchanan, is the issue beyond all others for an indefinite period of diplomatic juggling and abolition agitation. In raising such an is-sue in such a place, we detect in Lord Palmerston not the nonest advocate of a "happy accord" between his government and our own, but the invidious enemy of our mmercial expansion and our internal peace.
We are not surprised, in this connexion, at the deep

We are not surprised, in this connexion, at the deep disappointment of the Palmerston cabinet with the refusal of our government to join the league of England and France for the reduction of China. In standing aloof, however, we may do better than by dancing to the Eng-lish piper. The Chinese government is favorably inclined to our people. In our trade with the Chinamen we have paid for our teas in specie or in desirable goods, while the purchases of English merchants have been met by sup-plies of the contraband and infamous article of opium, to the extent, we are told, of twenty-five millions of dollars per annum. Let France and England prosecute their war. per annum. Let France and England prosecute their war per annum. Let France and England prosecute their war, and let us maintain the position of an independent neutrality; and, before the struggle is a year old, our people may, perchance, find it their true policy to give a helping hand to the Chinese in the supply of steam vessels and all the latest inventions and most destructive engines of war. In this policy, as indicated in our telegraphic despatch. rom Washington, we may, perhaps, secure a povend an active ally or factor in Russia, and in her A clude all articles contraband of war from every port, bay

iver, and inlet of the Chinese seaboard.

The late English elections and the lofty expectations of The late English elections and the lofty expectations of the Palmerston cabinet from this projected war against China have given to the rejection of the Dallas-Claren-don treaty a pungency and a degree of importance which otherwise this proceeding could not command. Lord Palmerston now substantially confessed that England has no notion of an absolute evacuation of Central America, nor anything like it; but that the prospective trade from Asia across the Pacific ocean and the American isthmus routes to the Atlantic renders it incumbent upon Eng-land to hold fast in Central America to every inch of ground she claims, and to secure by diplomacy if possiground she claims, and to secure, by diplomacy if possible, the sovereign command of at least one or two of our isthmus passages. We have thus nothing to gain by a resumption of negotiations. England will take care that she is not negotiated out of Central America, but that we shall be cheated and deceived in any further bargains of that description.

that description.

What, then, is the true policy of our government? Simply the policy of a total abrogation of all our joint-stock Central American diplomacy with England, and the repeal of our neutrality laws. Thus, between English and American fillibustering in Central America, we shall be left perfectly free to pursue in every case that course bes adapted to promote our commercial interests and to ex-tend our naval defences, and to the special end of defeating the antagonistic policy and ambitious and grasping designs of England. Such, too, we have every reason to believe, is the policy which has been virtually resolved upon by the cabinet at Washington. We dare say that Ex-Lieut. Gov. McComas, of Virginia, partook of a complimentary supper given him by the democracy of Cabell county, on the 22d ult., prior to his departure for the West.

West.

A KEY TO THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN POLICY. That part of the public who are not admitted into and, of course, among those thus not admitted we must include a large body of themselves—must have chiefa (Seward, Weed, Greeley, & Co.) who direct them from a distance, and to whom Kansas is nothing more than the political chess-board upon which they are playing for the next presidency.

That course, we need hardly say, is to induce the whole body of their fellow-fanatics in Kansas to stay away from the polls at the impending election there delegates to a territorial convention that shall prepare, for the State that is to be, a constitution. By thus staying away from the polls, they are, of course, as they know, to fling the entire election of delegates into the hands of their opponents, the proslavery men, whom they aver to be largely in the minority.

This strange proceeding they attempt to justify or several grounds. They allege:

lst. "That the law for holding this election was en

Why bogus? "Because," say they, "it was a one sided legislature." Then, their Topeka convention was bogus; for that was still more one-sided.

2d. "That an unfair election was intended to But do they expect to make that election fairer by

staying away from it? 3d. "That it is a point of honor with them not to take part in a convention called together by a bogus legis-

Truly, a nice sense of honor! What? Stay away from the polls, and let a bogus convention be elected, out of a sense of honor? Honor consists in doing one's duty; dishonor, only in deserting it. Always to go to the polls is the good citizen's solemn duty it can be only a bad one's to stay away.

4th. "That it was intended not to let free-State me

If that is a wrong, to give in to it is a curious way of redressing it. But if it be a crime in Atchison and Stringfellow, why not when Weed and Greeley order them not to vote?

Now, these-all the black republican reasons for not voting-are plainly so bad that they could only suffice for blockheads; and since we are far from viewing our friends aforesaid in any such light, we are, compelled to suppose for them some more ration al though unavowed reason for their conduct. What we have just recited is a series of excuses for a thing predetermined, not rational causes for deter mining upon it. They are such as never could have convinced any man whose mind was not already made up to the same line of conduct without them. And, indeed, the fact is, that when people have determined to do thus or thus anyhow, and reason or no reason, they are almost sure to find none but extremely poor apologies-mere pretences-for their course. In short, no man not egregiously a lackbrain ever took in an important matter an extraordinary course that was not capable of a perfectly rational explanation. That offered by the black-republican excuses above stated is no such explana tion; they are, therefore, not the real grounds of their conduct. What, then, are its true motives? They are evidently such as their leaders dare not avow. Can they be laid bare? Yes, beyond a doubt-so bare that none can mistake them.

Agitation—the keeping of the public mind in a false state of excitement, instead of letting it relapse into a natural repose after the turmoil of a presidential election-is now their only hope. For agitating they have but one means, one resort-the Kansas question. If they let that question be settled, there is an end of them and of their hopes as a party ; and hence, as all know, they would not let it be settled at the last Congress. It was in their power to abrogate all the acts of what they stigmatize as the bogus legislature, and yet they would not. They denounced them as villanous and oppressive, and yet they left them unrepealed. They raved of "bleeding Kansas:" why did they not stop the blood? It suited them better to keep it streaming. To gain their ends, they cannot allow the country to have. No doves are they to bring olive-branches; they are vultures, that have no hope of gorging themselves if there is not to be a carnage.

Well a settlement of the Kansas troubles before the next presidential canvass would be ruin to them; they are resolved it shall not be brought about Secretary Stanton shall be foiled of his pacific aims; Governor Walker shall effect nothing; the very convention, that might so easily and naturally be made the means of a general reconciliation, is, at an order from the New York cabal, to be all turned to ought, even before it is elected.

Thus far we are but pointing to what people gene ally perceived well enough. But not so of that next purpose of these pernicious plotters, which we set out to expose. We warn the country to mark well what is really the next move of these practisers against the public peace. Nobody seems to have detected this part of their plan; yet this is evidently the very pivot of the whole enginery.

Why do they forbid their followers to go into the coming convention? Because, if they do go, they suppose they would be a majority; and, being so, would be compelled to enact a constitution excluding slavery from Kansas, which would make an end of all our troubles and of black republicanism. To have Kansas at once admitted as a free State is the thing of all things which least suits these artificers of mischief. On the contrary, they are bent on having her come in as a slave State; for that, and that alone, will enable them to stave off all pacification and continue to agitate the North. To accomplish this end there is only one sure means-and that is to force the convention to be a pro-slavery one, so that it shall be compelled to enact a pro-slavery constitution. In a word, they are playing for what is called, at chess, a stale-mate, where one wins the game by seeming to have lost it.

The MAIN LINE BILL SIGNED,—We learn from Harrisburg that Gov. Pollock has signed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works, and it is now a law. The notice for the sale is to be advertised within ten days, and the sale itself will take place within forty days from this time, unless adjourned for want of a sufficient bid. [Philadelphia Argue.

The passage of this bill has raised a feeling of the deepest indignation throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. With Packer and "repeal" inscribed upon their banner, the democracy will sweep the State next October by an overwhelming majority.

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.

The last Charlotte Democrat says: "The Hon. Bursecret councils of the black-republican party- | ton Craige, at the solicitation of his numerous friends in that county, addressed the citizens of Gaston at Dallas week before last. We believe it is not his been greatly struck and greatly puzzled at the intention to address the people of the different counstrange course which their followers in Kansas are ties in the district, unless he has opposition. If an now pursuing, doubtless under the orders of those an opposing candidate should appear in the field, Mr. Craige will make a thorough canvass."

THE LATE MR. PETRIKEN.

A gentlemen direct from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, informs us that a post mortem examination was made on Saturday last of the body of Mr. Petriken, who died, as our readers will recollect, from the effects of the malady contracted at the National Hotel in this city. Not the slightest evidence of mineral poion was detected in his stomach.

TENNESSEE.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of Perry and Decatur counties, Tennessee, held at Perryville on the 1st instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we fully approve of the course of Hon.
ohn V. Wright as our representative in Congress, and
commend him as our first choice for re-election for Con-

gress at the next election.

Resolved, That we regard the election of Jamchanan and John C. Breckinridge as President an chanan and John C. Breckinridge as President and Vice President as the greatest omen in our political history in the continuance of democratic principles, and that the ability, patriotism, and wisdom of those whom he has and him as advisers certainly give satisfaction

o the North, South, East, and West. Col. John K. Howard declines the nomination for Congress in the fifth district, in consequence of the state of his private affairs.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Canada Commercial Statistics.—A correspondent at real, under date of April 25, writes as follows:

"I now enclose statistics of the trade and commerce of Canada for the year 1856, including the total amount of Canada for the year 1806, including the total amount of imports, which reach \$43,584,376—giving a duty of \$4,508,880; also, a comparative statement of the same for the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, showing a gradual increase of imports from the United States, which in 1854 amounted to \$15,533,096, and in 1856 to \$22,704,508—a total amount far exceeding the imports from Great Britain during the same year, which increase, I believe, is to be attributed in a great measure to the reciprocity treaty

the year 1856 and previous years.
tatement of imports into Canada during the year 1856,

viz:
Goods paying specific duty\$7,543,640
Goods paying 20 per cent 269,804
Goods paying 121 and 15 per cent20,902,532
Goods paying 21 and 5 per cent 2,876,636
Free goods11,991,764
m 1.1

Comparative statement of imports, exhibiting in contrast

the value of and amount of duties collected on goods entered for consumption in Canada during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, respectively: 1854. 1855 \$22,963,328 675,112 \$13,303,460 \$18,212,932 1,032,592 reat Britain.....orth American colonies.

40,529,316 36,086,160 Total amount of duties. 4 899 004 3,525,780 Comparative statement of exports or the same years :

1855. Total value of exports. \$19,041,056 \$23,703,900 \$28,595,036 Total value of ships built at 2,208,248 1,769,080 3,265,012

Grand total of exports. . 23,618,384 28,185,456 tatement of the tonnage inwards and outwards, showing the amount of coasting and ferryage on Canadian in-land waters, and the intercourse by inland navigation between Canada and the United States during the year

Total tonnage outwards------6,287,397 Total tonnage inwards-------6, 199, 329

Total, outwards and inwards---12 245.667 The following is a subdivision of the foregoing gra-total:

		Tons.	
anadian	steam6	,287,397	
	sail		
	steam		
merican	sail	364,218	
	with the control of the control of the		

12.245.667 Statement showing the number of vessels entered out-

1854. 1855. 1856.
 Country.
 No.
 Tons.
 No.
 Tons.

 Great Britain.
 1,537
 737,768
 760
 42,782

 British colonies.
 437
 37,778
 385
 27,545

 United States.
 15
 1,401
 24
 3,000

 Other for gn countries
 29
 4,808
 50
 7,914
 Total ships & ton'ge. 2,018 781,755 1,219 451,241 cle as scarce as gold. Statement of the same inwards:

they came, during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856:

Tona No. Tons. No. Tons 1,061 501,488 523 279,986 641 358,629 499 53,835 424 50,730 508 47,196 133 85,401 80 38,706 71 52,849 les 207 64,628 141 50,131 274 112,022 Total ships & tonnage 1.890 705.342 1.168 419.553 1.494 550.579

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Imphee. - D. Jay Browne, Superintendent of the Agriultural Division of the Patent Office, has written a letter to a friend, in which the following paragraph appears: "Mr. Wray has been here, and passed several days with me. He has applied to this office for a patent for manufacturing crystalized sugar, both from the Chiness sugar-cane and the Impice plant introduced by him from South Africa. He left with me samples of crystalized sugargar made by him; also a bottle of beautiful alcoholi spirits distilled directly from the juice of the cane. There is not the slightest doubt but an abundance of crystalized sugar can be manufactured by this process.

Mr. Wray has been with Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, for the last few weeks, who has agreed to culti Carolina, for the last few weeks, who has agreed to cultivate one hundred acres of the *Imphee*, giving Mr. Wray an interest in the manufacture of the crop. &c. 0 0 0 o Mr. Wray has some sixteen varieties of this plant, which are evidently of the same species as the Chinese

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Resignation of an Army Officer. - The resignation of Five eutenant Benjamin Aliston, 1st dragoons, has been ac epted by the President, to take effect June 20, 1857.

The Little Rock (Arkansas) True Democrat of the 28th ultimo says:

"Gov. Conway left this city on last Friday evening in the stage, for White river, where he took passage on a boat to Napoleon. At that place he aimed to procure a boat going directly up the Mississippi to Cairo, and thence up the Ohio, as he did not design stepping until he reached a point in Indiana where he expected to have an interview with a distinguished geologist upon the subject of the geological survey of our State."

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"Our journals dilate on the American mission-diple matic and naval—to China. You will see that the Lon-don Morning Post, reciting the measures and motives of the cabinet at Washington, designates the policy of

KANSAS AFFAIRS

The Lecompton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of May 5, writes as follows: Judge Cato's court was opened at 9, a. m., this morning, when his honor Judge Cato delivered a clear, practical, and forcible charge, laying down the general principles of law which should govern them in their presentments, and urging upon them most strenuously to deal fairly, and to do justice in every case which might be brought to their notice.

rought to their notice.

Among other free-State worthies who favored Lecomy Almong other free-State worthies who favored Iccompton with their presence yesterday was "his excellency governor" Charles Robinson, who has solicited and obtained from Acting-Governor Stanton the appointment for a Boston friend of "commissioner of deeds." This appointment is made under the so-called "bogus laws." See chap. 53, sec. 1st, page 305.

As some of our Massachusetts friends may like to employ the services of

the services of a commissioner of deeds for Kansas, duly appointed, under the provisions of the "border ruffian" laws, we will give the name in full for the benefit of any

in those parts who may be inclined to speculate in Kansalands. It is Joseph Lyman, of Boston.

As yet another healthy indication of "a good tim ming," we may remark that "Squire" Wakefi ias been deservedly distinguished in the "free-State," or to speak more properly, republican ranks in Kansas, has, on his application, been admitted as an attorney-at-law to practise in the courts of Kansas Territory. This involves an oath (which we understand Judge Wakefield has duly taken) to "support the Kansas-Nebraska act." Well, it is really refreshing to hall the dawn of the era of good feeling, more particularly when the sun is risin from the East.

We copy the following from the Leavenworth Journa

THE BOOKS CLOSED. - According to the cer at the last session of the legislature, the books of registry were closed throughout the different countries in the Ter-ritory on the 1st instant, and the returns have been forritory on the 1st instant, and the returns have been for-warded to the acting governor of the Territory, whose duty it will be to apportion the representation for each county in the constitutional convention. Every citizen of Kansas who has resided in the Territory since the 15th day of March last has had a fair opportunity to register his name as a voter at the coming election for delegates to the constitutional convention, and if any have failed so to do it has been their own fault, and not the fault of the democratic party. We have time and again brought the democratic party. We have time and again brought this subject before our readers, and invited all to register their names. We desire to have the exciting question of the day settled fairly and squarely. Various objections, we are aware, have been raised to the bill, but these objections have been predicated on the assumed ground that the party in power are dishonest and treacherous, a that fraud must necessarily be practised at the election.

But the people are not to be thus humbugged and hoodwinked. The census bill, even by a large portion of the republican party in the States, is regarded as be-ing eminently wise, equitable, liberal, and just. By its provisions were made to elicit a fair, full, and free expression of opinion from the bone fide residents of the Territory as to the character of the constitution of the future State of Kansas; and as we insist that a fair opportunity has been and will be offered to all so to express their opinion at the bullot-box, no one man or set of men has a right to conjecture or infer that frauds will be practised, and make this supposition or inference a ground for refusing to participate in this movement, thinking to defeat the object aimed at. We leave those who resort to lying and exaggeration for the purpose of defending their course to their conscience and their God!

Under date of May 10th, the Key West correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"A report has reached this city, via Cape Sable, from "A report has reached this city, red Cape Same, from the headquarters of the United States troops in Florida, that the Indians, on learning that Gen. Harney had been ordered to take command elsewhere, were willing to treat with his successor, Col. Loomis, and they were making preparations to have a "big talk" at Fort Dallas, on the Miami river, where Col. Dimmick is stationed. We do not put much confidence in these rumors. It is probably a ruse of the Indians to gain time, or to effect an armis-

"A shocking affair happened at Cape Sable, on the 5th Two privates of com. H., 4th artillery, were capsized while sailing in the bay, and one of them na Dunn, while swimming ashore, was seized by a shark and eaten up. His companion got safely ashore. "The wreckers have been busily employed for several

days past in saving property from the reef. Two ver-sels have been ashore, one of which will probably be

"The weather for the past fortnight has been charming. Cool, bracing sea breezes, deliciously tempered with dashes of half-spent northers, accompanied by frequent and refreshing showers, have together formed as agreeable an atmosphere as mortals in this northern hemisphere have been allowed to inhale during the winter and spring

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday afternoon of las

"The friends of the Galveston Houston and Hende son railroad celebrated the completion of the first section of that great work on Saturday last with great rejoicing. The fete consisted in an excursion over the road, and a free barbecue at Virginia Point. We learn that the at-tendance was very large and the enthusiasm unbounded. Speeches were made, toasts drunk, and everything passed off in the happiest style. There seems to be builttle doubt that the people of Galveston will enderse the non council recommending a loan of \$100,000 to the railroad company for the construction ect communication with the interior.
"The Galveston Herald speaks of fine warm weather,

favorable to the crop. It thinks the prospects of the planting interest now good. "The Galveston Civilian says the sum of half a mil-

lion of dollars in cash is kept by parties in that city for investment in loans at the legal rates of interest. The Herald adds, they are waiting for first-class paper, an arti-

Nearly all our exchanges from middle and western Texas speak of rains, which have greatly encouraged the planters. Gentlemen from the interior corroborate the reports of the papers. A rise is reported in Trinity and Galveston Herald says, if the season proves fa

wheat will be raised in the wheat-growing section

vorable, it is estimated that half a million of bushels of

have been completed the 5th inst., so that the cars now run thirty five miles out from Houston. The prospect is said to be fair for the completion of the next twenty-five miles by September.

"The estimated cost of buildings now going up in Gal-

veston—including the appropriations for fortifications and the custom-house—is put down at \$300,000. A little harvest for mechanics.

"The papers are agitating the construction of a rail-road from the Sabine river to the tide waters of Galveston bay, already chartered under the name of the 'Sabine bay, already chartered under the hame a char and Galveston Bay Railroad.' It will open a char and Galveston between the great pineries of the communication between the great pineries of the Sabir and the vast arable prairies of Western Texas, and place all Eastern Texas in communication with the railroad cen-tre of the State. It will, also, says the Galveston Herald, prove a most important channel for trade and travel be tween Texas and New Orleans." Another Clerical Delinquest.—The Boston Bee states

ANOTHER CLERICAL DELISIONS. The Land Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church report that the Rev. D. L. Gear, of Lynn, has, in their opinion, been Rev. D. L. Gear, of Lynn, has, in their opinion, been proved guilty of lying, fornication, and forgery. This is a deplorable state of things, when almost every day brings to us intelligence that this or that member of the clerical profession in New England has forgotten his duty to himself, his people, and his Maker, and has been treading the dark path of infamy and shame. Is it not time that those of our clergy who are jealous for the fair fame and efficiency of the Gespel ministry should exert them. that those of our clergy who are jealous for the fair fame and efficiency of the Gespel ministry should exert them-selves to purge from their ranks those lecherous wolves in sheep's clothing, who are doing such incalculable injury to the cause of religion? In their zeal to point out the follies and sins in the world around them, is it not proba-ble that they may have overlooked the "indiscretions" of their own class? We suggest that in future; it would be in good taste for them to rebuke the "individual sins" of clerical delinquents, as well as to preach against every other form of vice.—Springfield Argus.

ersity (says a southern exchange) will probably be the noet brilliant and imposing one that has ever taken place. Cenry W. Miller, esq., will address the two societies; ov. Warren Winslow will address the Alumni Association; Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, will deliver the vale-dictory sermon; and Dr. F. L. Hawks will deliver an address before the Historical Society. The graduating class will number about seventy young gentle largest number yet reached by the university,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The State of Michigan has established a College of Aculture on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, no riculture on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, near the city of Lansing, where the State capitol is located. Joseph R. Williams, late editor of the Toledo Blade, is president. It has an endowment of \$56,000, the pro-ceeds of the Salt Spring lands originally given to Michi, gan Territory by the federal government. The legisla-ture has appropriated \$20,000 per annum for two years to the support of the college. the support of the college.

A letter from St. Louis, speaking of the effect of M. A letter from St. Louis, speaking of the effect of Mr. Everett's literary address at the inauguration of the University, says: "During the day of inauguration, one gentleman, who had before given \$12,000, added \$20,000; and another, who had given us \$60,000, added \$27,000 to our endowment. When Mr. Everett closed, a St. Louis millionaire, who had listened almost entranced by the spell thrown around him, declared that he must be permitted to build an observatory for us, and asked to do it at his own expense, without aid, as he was resolved to set apart \$100,000 to the work."

By the condensed report of the Thirty-third Analyer, sary of the American Sunday School Union it will be seen that the receipts in the missionary department have been. In donations, \$71,982-37; in legacies, \$11,945-87; and a balance on hand from last year, being specially designated by the donors, \$769-43, making the total resources of the department for the year \$84,697-67. During the last six years the society has organized, through the direct labors of its missionaries, more than 12,000 new 8m, day schools, containing about 78,000 teachers and nearly 500,000 children.

The governor (says the Philadelphia Ledger) has signed the bill for the sale of the main line, and it is advertised to be sold at public auction, in the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday evening, the 25th day of June. The lowest price for which it may be purchased is \$7,500,000. Those who have that much loose change about them have a chance for a profitable speculation. The State debt will be reduced to that amount by the purchase morey, if the legislature, in a fit of liberality of a most questionable character, does not hand over the proceeds to the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

Three steamers left New York on the 15th instant to Three steamers left New York on the 15th instant for Europe, The "North Star," for Southampton and Bre-men, with 346 passengers and \$35,600 in specie. The "Herman," for Southampton and Bremen, with 163 pas-sengers, among whom are John Zoechler and wife, and Casper Zoechler and wife, of Wheeling, Hon. John Whee-ler and Ogden Haggerty, esq. The H. takes out \$25,000 in specie. The "Leopold I," for Southampton and Au-werp, with 15 cabin and 8 steerage passengers, but no specie.

The steadiness (says an exchange) of the product of gold in California and Australia, for several years past, is very remarkable. That of Australia has been quite unform, at (say) sixty or sixty-five millions of dollars, and California has ranged from fifty to fifty-five millions. On the whole, the indications seem to warrant the belief that the maximum of production has been nearly, if not fully reached in both countries.

The annual meeting of the American Baptist Publica-tion Society was held at Boston last Friday. Rev. Mr. Sinard, of Pennsylvania, presided. The annual report is quite satisfactory. Whole number of pages printed during the year 23,348,000. The colportage of the socia-ty has been successful during the year beyond example. The receipts for the year have been \$48,150. Expenses, "Rev." Mr. Kinney, who was arrested in Frederick

Maryland, several months ago on the charge of having robbed the Roman Catholic church at Martinsburg (of which he was formerly the pastor) of a silver vase and other valuables, was convicted in the court of Berkeley county, Virginia, during the past week, and sentenced penitentiary for the term of one year The dinner table at the late railroad festival in Mer phis was nearly three-quarters of a mile long, and had on it 8,000 plates and dishes, 2,500 pounds beef and met-

ton, 75 hams, 60 pigs, 125 turkeys, 400 chickens, 180 beef tongues, 10 barrels potatoes, 18 baskets salad, 12 barrels ice water, 500 pounds cake, besides raicina, almonds, oranges, &c. Some 15 or 20,000 persons partock The authorities of Niagara Falls have determined t put a stop to the objectionable practice of runners, solic-tors, hack-drivers, &c., by which summer visitors are out-rageously swindled.

Her Majesty, the Queen, (says the Toronto Leader.) consents to accept the reference made to her by the Cara-dian legislature in relation to the seat of government. The imperial government awaits the information which The imperial government awaits the information which the different competing cities may furnish before making the selection.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer states that the police of Philadelphia have discovered a new class of thieves. Com-plaints being made of the non-receipts of newspapers, upon investigation, it was discovered that the papers were aken by "long-bearded goats.

The Appanolis Republican states that the Hon Jame L. Bartol took the oath of office as judge of the court of appeals of this State on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., before the governor.

South Mississippi was visited on the 29th ultimo by a severe storm, which caused the water in some places to rise seven feet above the gale of September, 1855, doing much damage to the milling interest. Total loss estimated ted at \$30,000 The Bristol (Virginia) News says the past week, though

mewhat variable, has been one of great satisfaction t

farmers. Wheat and grass are growing finely; the ground has been dry enough to permit corn planting, any young corn is beginning to shoot forth. On the occasion of a fair held in Spencer, Massachusoned from eating ice cream. No case has proved fatal but the physicians of the town have been kept busy counteracting its effects. It is supposed to have been acci-

The Florida Sentinel says that the planters about Talla hassee are beginning to get stands of corn and cotton, and that if favored with a late fall, they will obtain a

bountiful harvest. A lady in Owen county, Iowa, has become derange from dwelling with morbid apprehensions upon the pre-dicted collision with the comet.

A German, who, by being asleep, passed the Rhinebeck A German, who, by being asteep, passed the famewas station, Hudson River railroad, (where he wished to step.) on Wednesday last, jumped from the cars while they were in full metion, and miraculously escaped injury, notwith-standing he was thrown into a heap of stones.

It appears that the pay of the attorney general of Indiana was a mere pittance in 1803. The salary of torney general at that time was only \$60 a year. The mystery in regard to the Newburg tragedy still continues to excite the minds of the people, and nothing

any importance has been discovered as yet; and, uses the murderer should be discovered soon, the exci ment will naturally pass away. The Philadelphia papers warn the public against ten-dollar counterfeit bills just issued on the Hatters' Bank of Connecticut. It is not improbable that some of these bills may find their way into this section of country.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is informed that making arrangements to accommodate some 300 summer boarders, and will put the weekly board at \$8, except

It is stated that a German recently deliberately three imself under the wheels of the railroad cars of the Fitch burg railroad at Concord, New Hampshire, and wa crushed to death. A love affair is said to have cause The Boston Courier says that a married lady of that

city, whose husband was dear to her, and to whom three or four children had been born, lately left them all for the company of a "spiritualist lecturer." He son was that the spirits had told her to do it.

It is stated that the crop of winter wheat between Fulton city and Peoria, by way of the Dixon Air Line and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad, is looking fine, and will come in good. A very important verdict was obtained last week, in the

reme judicial court of New Hampshire, in session caster, in favor of the right of railroad corporations make an extra charge where passengers neglect to purchast tickets before entering the cars. Lady Franklin has purchased a clipper for another Arctic voyage, and given the command of it to Captain M Clintock, who has considerable experience in the navi-

gation of those seas.

Wm. E. Burton has sold his new theatre in Broadwa to Mr. Marshall, heretofore the proprietor of the Brand-way theatre. The latter establishment has been sold for The Caddo (La.) Gazette is informed by planters that

they will be able to obtain pretty fair stands of both of and cotton. Some predict that 1857 will be an abundant

Bostonians are enjoying the luxury of green peas at \$6